REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,523.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 6
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

June.		June.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Madras	23
„ Carwar	10	„ Musulipatam	24
„ Narakel	14	„ Cocconada	25
„ Alleppey	14	„ Vizigapatam	26
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	17	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Negapatam	20	„ False Point	28
„ Pondicherry	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

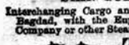
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Thillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucco Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

June.		June.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	26
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Gwader	13	„ Fao	28
„ Jask	15	„ Bushire	28
„ Bunder Abbas	16	„ Baharein	29
„ Linga	July 2	„ Linga	29
„ Bushire	20	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Fao	20	„ Muscat	9
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	11
Arrives BUSREH	23	Arrives BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer on the S.W. Monsoon, de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee from BOMBAY every SUNDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every alternate Tuesday, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Davis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA) HAVE THE REGULAR STEAMER LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, and [illegible] of each month, on

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	£22	£15	£4
[illegible]	35	22	6
[illegible]	38	24	9
[illegible]	50	34	14
[illegible]	50	34	14
[illegible]	50	34	14
[illegible]	50	34	14
[illegible]	462	36	14-10

Children under 2 years,—free of charge. Children not above 10 years half fare.

Including Wines

Without Wines

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

The [illegible] to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
The [illegible] to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
The [illegible] to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
The [illegible] to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of the Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Purser on board.

The hour of departure will be fixed and published a day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ THENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August,
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 95 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,847 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Smethorpe, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS..... { FIRST CLASS, Rs. 450. / SECOND CLASS „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
OR
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.	
GWALIOR	J. C. Babb	3725	450	2nd	Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th	Suez, &c.
CASHMERE	J. S. Murray	3643	600	16th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. R. Andrews	1900	250	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	3725	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 29th May 1876. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer TREBE, 2,850 Tons, and 350 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.		Deck with fold.
To Trieste	£40 0	.....	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	.....	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	.....	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	.....	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The NEW STEAMER will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 10th AUGUST 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	414	23rd April.	29th April.	8th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	488	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE,

THE S. S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on the 8th June for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May 1876. Agents.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. BELLONA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May 1876. Agent s.s. Bellona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Nanabhoy Framjeebrow:—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate at Girgaum Road, near Hormusjee Bomanjee's Fire Temple or Chumney Wadhy, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 44 and assessed under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west and south by the properties of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, and on the north by the house of Pestonjee Muncherjee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY

On THURSDAY, the 15th proximo, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Company will sell by Public Action, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and at the risk of the mortgagors, in virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of February 1875, and made between Davidas Purshotumdas, the sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of the late Purseotumdas Pranjivandas of the first part, the said Davidas Purseotumdas, Bhaidas Goverdhundas, Lalidas Goverdhundas Purbhoodas, Goverdhundas and Ramdas Manakla, sole heirs of the said late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas, of the second part, and Pirosbai, widow of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1,517 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the north side of the Third Bhoiwada Street, in the Sub-district of Bhoiwada, in Bombay, registered in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 72, together with the several buildings, ranges or chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Local Assessment under Nos. 54, 55, and 56, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas, on the west partly by the property of Vallubdas Hurjivandas and partly by the property of the Punchayet of Soorathia, on the north partly by the property of Jivunlal Maharej, and partly by the property of the late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas, and on the south by the said Third Bhoiwada Street. The mortgagee is prepared to accept at any time before the date of sale private offers for the purchase of the mortgage claim.

For further information apply to Mr. ARDESHIR FRAMJEE, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at his Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

Bombay, 2nd June 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, carriages, horse saddlery, splendid 4 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, by Tucker and Sons, 3 and 5 light wall shades, by Nash; pier glasses in rich gilt frames, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill, next to Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's Bungalow.

On MONDAY, and TUESDAY the 5th and 6 instant respectively at 1 P.M., precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, by order of the executrix of the late Bai Hurkhoebai wife of Shah Jumnadass Khoosaldass, deceased, the following:—

Silk curtains, fine cut glass table and wine decanters, gilt table and chamber candlesticks, plated and brass reading lamps, China tea trays and games, plated 2, 3 and 5 light wall shades by Nash, Tucker, globe lamps, oil, flower and Cambay carpets, hanging argan lamps by Tucker and Sons, velvet carpets, pier glasses in rich gilt frame, Chinese bowls, blackwood carved large loo writing tables, blackwood presses, handsomely carved round table, full carved conversation couches with red damask, Japanese gilted chairs with damask, carved pridevx chairs, drawing room chairs, round and square teapoys, chiffoniers, footstools, corner press, music boxes, jewel, glove and scent boxes, opera glass, alabaster inkstands, figures, steamer with spring, one excellent going clock striking ½, ¼, ⅛ and hours, China writing desks, beautiful pictures in gilt frames, lots of toys sorts, pillows with silk damask, American clock, Persian carpet, glasses, large size, bed-steads commlete, round tables, mahogany cheval glass, autumn, swing with brass chains, &c., &c.

Jewellery, consisting of silver ears and water ports, silver rosewater, bottles, silver pans and khoomchas, 1 set of silver ornaments for performing poojas, silver snuff boxes, scent boxes and plates, silver toys, silver scales, scales, hooks, silver saddle, gold champas and vankis, English bracelets, gold pencils, ear ornaments set with ruby, diamonds and pearls, gold rings set with emeralds, diamonds and rubies, gold specales, 1 gold, watch by Barton, 1 ditto by Jones, and Geneva weighing scale with kusotie and weight, &c., &c., Chubbi's cash box &c., &c.

Gold turbands, kulgee toors, gold caps, silk sarries with gold and silver laces, bundr e and silk turbans.

Copper pots such as khoomchas, combles and other things, brass cups and deevis gardens seat benches, cradles, musalatep, &c.

On the first day of sale at 2 P.M.

1 English-built open carriage with German shutters by McNaught and Smith.
1 English-built shigram by J. W. Wilson, Glasgow.
1 Grey Arab horse.
1 set single harness and 1 set old harness.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1876.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Prior Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 591, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., [illegible] with all necessary appendages

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH SCHOOLS.

THE JOHN CONNON SCHOOL, FORT, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 5th June.

The SCOTTISH SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (owing to EXTENSIVE REPAIRS which are being executed) WILL NOT RE-OPEN till TUESDAY, the 13th June.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st June 1876.

FORT THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 3RD JUNE,
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

N.B.—NO PERFORMANCE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM,

No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the "Times of India" Office.

MORTON & Co. is RE-OPENED. For particulars see advertisement in MONDAY'S and THURSDAY'S issues.

WANTED,

A HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN for the Executive Municipal Engineer's Office. He must be well up in Mathematics, Engineering, Designing and Drawing and must have had at least five years practical experience on the construction of important works. Apply personally with testimonials to the Undersigned.

C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.
Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st June 1876.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 15,700, being the 83rd Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,606, being the 83rd Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and also Rupees 9,840, being the 51st Instalment on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES FIFTEEN LACS, and also Rs. 2,344, being the 17th Instalment on account of the TULSEE LOAN of FOUR LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st June 1876.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY beg to intimate that Mr. THOMAS LANG, lately Assistant Secretary to the Company at Calcutta, has been APPOINTED SECRETARY to the BOARD at this BRANCH, and that remittances and all communications relating to the Company's business should be addressed to him at No. 3, RAMPART ROW.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary to the Board.

3, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st June 1876.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN BOMBAY.

C. B. Lynch, Esq., of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
R. D. Cairns, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation.
J. A. Bryce, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
Charles E. Benn, Esq., of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co.

Medical Officer—F. G. Joynt, Esq., M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, & Owen.
Secretary to the Board—Thomas Lang.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs.	1	8 to Rs.	6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„	2	8 to „	3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases	„			5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	„	8	0 to „	10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs.	8	0
Porcelain do. do.	„	20	0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs.	20	0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„	34	0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„	6	0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood	Rs.	4 and	6 0
Maximum do. do.	„	7 and	9 0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

RAIN GAUGES.

GUARANTEED ACCURATE,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE TO LET, RAMPART ROW. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

TO BE DISPOSED OF—A BARGAIN.—A D. B. Central-fire Gun by Higham with all appliances. Address "S. O. D.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an INSTRUCTOR for a small BUGLE BAND. References and Testimonials to be sent to THE ADJUTANT, Poona Horse, Seroor.

SIX PASSENGERS can be comfortably accommodated in a Steamer sailing for TRIESTE positively on 5th June for Rs. 350 each. Apply to "ETA."

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

GREEN PEAS.—Petit Pois Extra Fins 1 lb. Tins at Rs. 6 per dozen cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street, Bombay.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which will be placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash.....Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

	Rs. a. p.
HAMS from 8 to 20 lbs.	per lb. 0 13 9
Do. in cut	„ 0 14 0
BACON flitches, from 15 to 25 lbs.	„ 0 12 6
Do. in cut	„ 0 13 0
Do. in tin, from 3 to 4½ lbs	„ 0 15 0
CHEESE—DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, from 26 to 30 lbs.	„ 0 12 6
Do. do. do. in cut	„ 0 13 0
Do. CHEDDAR from 10 to 12 lbs	„ 0 14 0
Do. do. in cut	„ 0 14 6
Do. STILTON, in 5 lbs. jars	„ 5 0 0
Do. PARMESAN, in ½ lb. bottles	„ 0 8 0
OX TOUNGES smoked, in tins	each 4 6 0
Do. in canvas	„ 4 0 0
Do. in jelly	„ 5 6 0
Do. collared	„ 4 8 0
OXFORD BRAW, in tins	„ 2 0 0
SWISS MILK	per doz. 6 0 0
Do.	per tin 0 8 0
ENGLISH MILK	per doz. 6 0 0
Do.	per tin 0 8 0
CORN FLOUR—Brown and Polson's	per 1 lb. tin 0 9 6
Do. Coleman's in 18 oz. tins	„ 0 6 0

Please refer to subsequent issue for continuation of Price List.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS, with Collar Button, in sets, plain, engraved, chased or enamelled Gold in cases ... ...Rs. 45 to 100
„ set with Cornelian, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, &c. ...Rs. 50 to 150
„ Turquoise Pavé, or otherwise richly gemmed ... ...Rs. 200 to 350

STUDS only, plain or engraved Gold ...Rs. 14 to 25
„ handsomely chased or figured enamel ...Rs. 20 to 40
„ very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones ...Rs. 40 to 100

SLEEVE LINKS AND SOLITAIRES, plain or chased ... ...Rs. 16 to 40
„ enamelled, or enamel and precious stones Rs. 40 to 200

COLLAR BUTTONS, plain, engraved, or set with stones ... ...Rs. 9 to 25
„ set with fine Brilliant Diamond ... ...Rs. 40 to 200

VEST BUTTONS, in sets of 5 or 6, of All Gold ... ...Rs 32 to 80
„ Malachite, Carbuncle, Coral, Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c. ...Rs 20 to 100

SKETCHES AND PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ... 10 to 16	8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ...6-8 to	8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 0	Pocket Filters	2 12
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats ...3-8 to	4 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Air Tight Uniform cases	33 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	25 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm ... ...9-8 to	12 8	Courier do ...4-8 to	12 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns ...9 to	20 0	Mercs, per pair	9 8	Money Belts ...3-8 to	6 8	Sponges	3 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Sovereign Boxes ...3 to	4 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Tiffin Baskets fitted 18 to	22 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
White do.	4 8	Blankets ... ...each	10 8	Travelling do	1 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ...10 to	15 0	English Feather do	7 8	Aromatic Vin-gar per bot	2 0
English Cambric do	4 0	Razors or Quills	5 8	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ...From	25 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8	Do. Brushes	0 10
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ...12-8 to	23 0	Cork Mattresses	19 8	Nail Do	0 12
Spun Silk do	11 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Cotton do.	15 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ...2-8 to	12 8
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Rug Straps ...1-8 to	2 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Gents' Under Pants ...4 to	8 0	Extra large do	24 0	Mufflers	2 12	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Shawls ...From	22 0	Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Brier Root Pipes, in Cases	3 0
Gents' Under Socks, doz.	8 8	Mattresses ...2-8 to	12 8	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Chessmen	5 0
Warm do	15 8	Bolsters for Bow or Ring ...1-8 to	4 0	Linen Faced Collars	0 12	Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Windsors for Bow or Ring ...1-8 to	4 0	Linen Collars ...doz.	6 0	Champagne Taps	8 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8	Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12	Cotton do. ...2 to	5 0	Pocket Knives ...2 8 to	12 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9 8	Overland Chairs, best Beach ...6 to	12 8	Handkerchiefs „	5 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. ...6-8 to	12 8	Ladies' Shoes	2 12	Warm Gloves	1 8	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8	China Bath Slippers	1 0	Mitts	1 8	Lloyd's Eureka	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ...6 to	10 0			Pins, Scarf	1 0	Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
				Sailors' Knot ...1-8 to	3 0	Fragrant

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 1ST JUNE 1876.

QUOTATIONS for Cotton in Liverpool yesterday were unchanged and the day's sales only reached an estimated total of 10,000 bales, but the tone of the Market nevertheless was firm, Surats steady. Piece Goods in Manchester continue very dull so that the improved feeling is evidently due to the more hopeful view of the political situation in Eastern Europe since the revolution in Turkey. To call the position hopeful, however, is about saying the best that can be said of it, and there is still according to private advices, a very unsettled tendency which nothing but a definite settlement of the questions at issue will thoroughly allay.

From New York Reuter's telegram of yesterday seems somewhat garbled. Mid. Uplands on the spot is quoted at 12½ cents., an advance of ⅜, while June shipment is quoted at 12¼ cents. per lb. In all probability the quotations should be 12¼ cents. on the spot and 12⅜ cents. per lb. for July, not June, shipment which would indicate an advance of ⅛ and ⅜ cents. per lb. respectively. The receipts at the U.S. ports yesterday were 3,000 bales, against the same quantity last year and 2,000 bales on the corresponding date in 1874. We hear of no special advices lately respecting the new American Crop, but we may look for the first Bureau report in ten days or a fortnight hence.

The General Produce Markets in London yesterday were unaltered with the exception of an advance of 6d. per quarter quoted in Ferozepore Rapeseed.

The improvement in the English Funds which we heard of through private channels, and noticed yesterday, is confirmed by Reuter, Consols being quoted at 93¾. There is nothing further as to the London Stock or Money Markets, nor do we hear of any alteration in the value of Silver.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very firm and at the close quotations were made 1/32d. higher all round. There is a holiday in Calcutta so that on the face of things there is absolutely nothing to account for the upward movement, unless it be that the Banks are again running short of funds for the time being. The depression in the rate for 60 days' sight bills on Calcutta shows that there has been an increase in the demand for accommodation within the past few days, but this after all can be but temporary as this mail and next will pretty well clear off the drafts against Calcutta so that after which Exchange will be almost entirely regulated by the London quotation for Silver. To-day's closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 5¾d. to 5-32 per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.....1s. 5¾d. to 13-32 ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ...1s. 5¾d. to 7-16 ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 5¾d. ,,

On Calcutta we still call demand par, 60 days sight 98¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains in the same dull state, values being quite nominal, say :—Fours, Rs. 101; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101 to ¼; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103.

SHARES.—As a general rule the market has been quieter to-day with a tendency to lower prices. Bank of Bombays are perhaps the only exception, an improved demand having advanced the rate one per cent.—viz to 45 per cent. premium. Press shares are unaltered throughout as also are Land Companies with the exception of Colabas which are again Rs. 10 lower. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there has been a decided retrograde movement and it is apparent that the late rapid rise was purely of a speculative character. Alliance have declined Rs. 25, Dhurrumseys Rs. 15, Great Easterns Rs. 10, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 15, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10 and Orientals Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON, owing to the steadier character of the home advices, has shown increased firmness, but no very great amount of business has resulted, shippers being disinclined to enter into large operations so close on the monsoon, while sellers on the other hand, are storing the better portion of their stocks. The receipts according to the returns were again very heavy yesterday, 3,266 bales, making 58,924 bales for the six days but this is a repetition of what we noticed yesterday—a portion of last week's large arrivals of Dhollera and Bhownugger only now being included in the returns.

FREIGHTS are virtually unaltered. By steam for Liverpool £2-2-6 is asked by consignees and by Iron sailing ships £2-1-3 to £2-2 6, but the demand is slack and the vessels on the berth are only filling up very slowly.

PIECE GOODS do not show any quotable alteration. Business to the extent of about 200 packages a day of all descriptions is reported from the Bazaar, but from first hands transactions are very small, dealers apparently having no disposition to renew their stocks except of special makes.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	101
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	725
8,000	250	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
41,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	168 exd
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,150
7,500	150	all	...	Free Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	1,000	700	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	520
6,000	1,400	full	10% do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	£12 5 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
...	£20	13 6 8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	138
...	£25	16 13 4	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	18 9 6	18 do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,350	all	50 p.c*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
600	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
200	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
360	1,000	all	50 p.c	Bombay United	1,150
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	165
900	900	180	...	Colaba Spinning.....	850
3,500	2,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	21,005
1,500	1,350	1 all	60p.c*	Flaming S. W. Co.....	1,055
1,000	1,000	all	80p.c*	Great Eastern.....	1,060
14,000	300	all	...	Gresham Spinning & Weaving Co. Ld.	310
...	...	800	...	Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	80 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,080
750	1,000	all	65p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,035
...	500	all	...	Khandesh Spinning	950
11,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucunjee & Co.	960
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,120
...	...	500	75*	Madras J. Spinning	1,110
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit*.....	1,100
1,000	1,000	all	80p.c*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,205
4,000	1,000	all	60p.c	Oriental	760
1,800	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,175
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	925
1,000	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Soomerdas Spinning ..	975
3,600	1,000	2	250 do.	1/4 share.	300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,550	200 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	815
1,000	1,000	1,000	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
250	1,000	...	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
175	1,000	650	60 do.	Belimo	910
150	500	all	65 p.c	Berar Company (New)...	540
1,000	250	all	42 p.c	Indian Press Co.	285
400	250	all	25 p.c	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.c	Carwar Co.....	900
230	250	all	...	Cocomada Press Co.....	15
1,000	1,000	all	200 p.c	Colaba Press Co.....	3,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co	150
350	1,000	all	180 p.c	East India Press Co....	950
150	5,500	all	Rs. 200 p.c	Ft. Pr. Co	1,550
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co.....	380
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	410
3,125	400	350	45 p.c	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	340
600	2,000	2,000	...	Moolji Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.c	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525
400	500	750	45 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
650	1,000	..	125 p.c*	Vulkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,580
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company..	60
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
800	500	300	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	210
2,150	200	100	8 p. ct	Malabar Company, Ld ...	70
4,000	50	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	27
1,000	500	all	30 p.c	Preacher & Co.....	375 exd
...	250	all	40 p.c	Vicgas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. NAGOTNA, 162 tons Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 31st May from the Coast and Bownuggur, brought a cargo of 775 bales cotton.

THE SHIP WINNONA, 1,246 tons, Captain G. L. Bray, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 8,090 bales cotton, 900 cwts linseed, and 229½ cwts sandalwood.

THE SHIP A. S. DAVIES, 1,399 tons, Captain W. Ford, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 3,419 bales cotton, 20,002½ cwts. linseed, 4,036½ cwts. rapeseed, and 196 cwts. hemp.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. VINGOBLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Katty war Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and forty-nine deck passengers, and two horses.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Bownuggur, with a cargo of 1,600 bales cotton. She sailed yesterday for some ports with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KHUNDALLA, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo.—Sub Lieut. W. Francklan, and nineteen deck passengers for diffrent ports.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. De Costa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cost and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. H. P. Davidson, nine second class, and one hundred and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain W. T. Rhodes, which arrived in harbour on the 31st May from Liverpool (April 29th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought Mrs. Rotustu, and three deck passengers and the following cargo :—100 packages lead ore, 50 packages roll sulphur, 24 packages earthenware, 9 packages wine, 9 packages spirits, 2 packages whiskey, 105 cases bath bricks, 26 bags corks, 450 packages rod iron, 20 cases stout, 92 packages paints, 320 packages China clay 167 packages shovels, 400 packages nails, 97 packages screws, 5 cases corks, 2 packages paper hangings, 21 packages leather, 26 packages hardware, 84 packages cotton, 2 packages brass wire, 11 packages papers, 6 cases, lamps, 197 packages glass tube, 123 packages twist, 4,054 packages iron, 40 cases slates, 19 packages, 302 packages hoop iron, 25 packages buckets, 2 cases fish hook, 75 packages glass ware, 20 packages brandy, 275 packages soap, 20 cases frames, 45 packages cotton yarn, 4 hogsheads ale, 2 cases padlocks, 2 cases cutlery ; 27 packages blacking powder, and some packages sundries, merchandize and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Remington and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Pearl (s).....	Ashton	Bhownuggur, May 30.
	Pehlwan (s).....	DeCosta	Goa, May 29.
	Vingorla (s).....	Sayers	Kurrachee, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Australia(s).....	Bozzoni.....	Genoa &c.
	Khundalla (s).....	Wicks	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pearl(s).....	Ashton	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :
Ship A S Davies, Ford, to Havre.
Ship Winnona, Bray, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peshawar, to China &c.
Ship Erina Star, to Hull.
Ship Princess Alexandria, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
28	Roma (s).....	Dodero	Collian, Apr 27.
	Socotra (s).....	Starratt.....	Bombay, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
28	Mahratta(s).....	.....	.....
	Asia (s).....	.....	.....
	Dorunda (s).....	.....	.....
	Lord Lyndhurst.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
28	Mofussilite	.....	Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
28	Henry Miller	.....	Masulipatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—20 cases glassware, J M Moolla.
Europa s—100 cases pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s—50 cases wine, Anderson and Co ; 8 cases beer. Munchejee Pallonjee and Co.
Bokhara s—25 drums Cutch oil, 10 drums turpentine, and 10 drums colza oil, Ebrahim Peerkhan.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 16th to 31st May 1876, by Cutler, Palmer and Co:—
Bokhara s—48 cases manzerailla wine, 10 cases whisky, 8 cases claret, 24 cases port invalid, 2 quarter casks manzeilla, 4 casks cognac, and 75 cases Madoc. Streathclyde s—24 cases sherry and 1 quarter cask wine. Manzaleh—9 octavs madeira. 24 cases sherry, 15 cases cognac, and 60 cases sherry. Decora s—95 cases cognac. Ceylon s—50 cases claret and 2 hhds medoc. Coromandel s—34 cases sherry, 2 octavs sherry, and 4 cases champagne. Gowalier s—18 cases cognac. Peshawar s—30 cases cognac, 10 cases champagne, 12 cases whisky, 24 cases port invalid and 1 hhd gin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassian,—141 cwts coir yarn, Monjee Khutow.
Surra Morim—200 bundles myrabollams, Rowchund Manockchund ; 1,030 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Hospodor—150 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poorsey and Co ; 460 bales cotton, W and L. Graham and Co ; 320 packets linseed, Finlay—Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Hurrybhoy Thakersy.
British Army—45 bales cotton, Booth and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Wade Graham and Co.
Knight Companion—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 88 bales cotton, Dhurjy Odhowjee.
Ellen Mies—100 bales cotton, Ramchordass Vurjeevandass ; 31 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee.
Stornoway, 119 bales cotton, Pranjeevan Nagjee ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 85 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Vulubdass ; 15 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund.
Mary Stenhouse—26 bales cotton, Rowchund Manockchund ; 59 bales cotton, Shamjee Narrunjee ; 109 bales cotton, Rooghnathdass Shubooram ; 5 bales cotton, Jetha Parsotum ; 63 bales cotton, Guneshdass Buldewdass ; 97 bales cotton, Gokuldass Hurjee.
European s—36 bales wool, Nensy Megjee ; bales wool, Moonji Khoorsall ; 45 bales wool, Bhanjee Topen ; 84 bales cotton, Cokerda Khetsey ; 5 bales cotton, Janardroop Cowlecondass ; 257 bales cotton, Kevaldass Treecumdass ; 88 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambsidass ; 92 bales cotton, Heerachund Goolabchund ; 96 bales cotton, Pragjee Lunkersey ; 81 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 131 bales cotton, Kevuldass Tricumdass ; 193 bales cotton, Khuttow Ludha ; 25 bales cotton, Purmeshwurjee Khureejee ; 1 bale cotton, Bhugwandass Madewjee ; 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Vurujlall Luckmonbhoy.
Europa s—190 bags myrabollams, Jakeraya Sulliaman ; 3374 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 1 bale wool, and 62 bales cotton, Kurubally Ally Ruza ; 125 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poomey and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gadhum and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 155 bales cotton, Bhowan Hoorjee ; 97 bales cotton, Shreeram Sallagram ; 150 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Ister of Gemany—209½ cwt's coir yarn, Samjee Pudamsee.
Gwalior s—58 cases mother of pearl shells, Fazulla Khaley ; 186 pieces E teeth, and 175 cases Indian rubber, Aundjee Visram ; 17 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana ; 13 bales hides, Cassed Kader Meera Lubay Momed Ebram and Co ; 83 pieces E teeth, Abdoolreman Ahmed ; 219 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Allcobhoy.

FOR HULL.

Erinstar—16,800 packages linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sestos s—63 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Zerbino s— 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 302 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s— 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lucy A Nickels—134 bags coffee, James, Mackintosh and Co.
Gwalior s— 100 bales cotton, George, Lockhard and Co.
Princess Alexandria—3,000 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Alpine—170 bales cotton, Loungsan Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—50 bales twist, S and D B Futtakia.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1720 Gwalior (s), Babot, P. & O. Co.
1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1260 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
1600 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1558 Circassian, Clarke—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1014 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1636 Hospodar, Withmore—Knoop & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1498 Stornaway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1385 Sierra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1800 European (s), Sibthorpe—W. Nicol & Co.
1737 Europa (s), Harris, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1119 Astronomer, Edgar—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1150 Europa, Thisen—N. Manockjee & Co.
280 Golconda, Braudy.
1300 Hooghly, Seiders—W. Nicol Co.
713 Maitland, Pope—Wallace & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1309 A. S. Davis, Ford—Farnham & Co.
1 14 Edward Kidder, Paleson—Farnham & Co.
1396 Lucy A. Nickels Nicke's—Farnham & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 9th June.
Travancore (s), Andrews—Mails, 23rd June.

FOR HULL.

1457 Erin's Star, McFee.

FOR TRIESTE.

781 Sestos (s), Tilmouth—Volkart Brothers.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1332 Rulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1203 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
984 Gainsborough, Peston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

584 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1653 Goleonda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR TONDEMANAAR.

1164 Alpine, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

923 Staffa, Burns—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

2103 Peshawar (s), White—P. & O. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

707 Koina (s), Morrison—Esau bin Califa.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

252 Africa, Banchaupt—Tharia Topun.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

51 Algofar, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

51 Keerata Rooden, Nacoda.
191 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR BREMERHAFEN

668 Electra, Thomson—Gaddum & Co.
378 Iona, Kilgour—Gaddum & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1427 Broadalbane, Cowell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1279 Dunsclaw, Dow—Finlay, Muir & Co.

; NOT FIXED.

1348 Ashcrove, Mcfarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
1226 Bellona (s), Skilton—Ewart, Latham & Co.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts.
899 Marlborough, Saunders—Volkart Brothers.
971 Mindora, Slack—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1627 Star of India, Bailey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
596 Queen Cliff, Davies.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

613 Fathe Salem, Machon.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

974 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1051 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
533 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.]
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
Hugh Rose (s), Downing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Fuller, Col, Bombay, R E, on duty, from Aden.
Grant, Surg-Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Aden.

MAY 31.

Roberts, Surg, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Hunt, Lieut-Col, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on leave from Poona.
Hartigan, Capt, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on sick leave from Poona.
Layard, Capt, Bombay 1-15th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Tuthill, Lieut, Bengal 4th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Ballard, Col, Bombay R E, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 31st May 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
1st Regt L. C.—Lt W Loch, 3rd Sqdn Officer 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer vice Capt Currie, Offg Comdt., H E the Gov's Body Guard.
1st Regt Sind Horse—Lt F G Alexander, Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn 3rd Sind Horse, to be 2nd Sqdn Subn vice Lt Abbott.
2nd Regt Sind Horse—Lt F Abbott, 2nd Sqdn Subn 1st Sind Horse, to be 1st Sqdn Subn vice Lt Maitland.
3rd Regt Sind Horse—Capt J R Gordon, 3rd Sqdn Officer to be 2nd Sqdn Officer, and Lt P J Maitland, 1st Sqdn Subn 2nd Sind Horse, to be 3rd Sqdn Officer in succession to Capt McNeill, appointed 3de Maj. Sind Frontier Force.
15th Regt N I—Lt Col R Johnstone, Offg 2nd in Comd 19th N I, to officiate as 2nd in Comd vice Col Morris Offg Comdt.
19th Regt N I—Capt H L Walter, having completed five years' service in the appointment of 1st Wing Subn with the rank of Capt, is reappointed 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the 1st instant.

Capt A Campbell, 4th Bde R A, is directed to proceed to Ahmednagar to do duty with F Batty 9th Bde R A, at that station until further orders. To travel at the public expense.
In continuation of G O C No 312, 24th inst, Sub Lieut W B Marling, 33rd Foot, will join the Long Course at Poona on the 15th June.
With reference to G G O No 376, 24th inst, Acting Dy Surgeon Genl J O'Neil is posted to the Poona Circle.
Surg Maj T M O'Brien, general duty, Mhow Circle, is directed to proceed to Ahmednagar, to assume medical charge of 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, during the absence of Surg Maj J E Clark or until further orders. Surgn Maj O'Brien will travel expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense.
Veterinary Surg W B Spooner, 4th Bde R A, is directed to proceed to Poona on special duty. On arrival he will report himself to the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon. To travel at the public expense.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
108th Foot—Lieut W C St I Partridge, to Colaba, from date of departure for two months on medical certificate.
Army Med Dept—Surg W Ironside, M D, to remain at Matheran, from 30th May to 13th June 1876 on medical certificate in extension.

COURT MARTIAL, Poona, 31st May 1876.

At an European General Court Martial held at Mhow on Wednesday the 10th day of May 1876, No 1023 Private Arthur Purkins, 3rd King's own Hussars, was arraigned on the following charge :—
Charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having at Mhow on or about the 1st day of April 1876, struck with his clenched fist No 1141 Private (Lance Corporal) William Parsons of H M's 3rd Hussars, at the same time making use of insubordinate language in substance and to the effect following, that is to say "If you are talking to me Corporal Parsons, you tan go and . Lance Corporal, you can now go and report me, you are afraid to hit me back," the said No. 1141 Private (Lance Corporal) William Parsons being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.
Finding—The Court find that the prisoner No. 1023 Private Arthur Purkins of the 3rd King's Own Regt of Hussars to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.
(Signed) J C HAILES, Col,
Royal Artillery and President.

Mhow, 10th May 1876.
Confirmed.
(Signed) C STAVELEY, Lt Genl.
C-in-C, Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 16th May 1876.
With the sanction of Govt the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India.
The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort, and handed over to the Civil Power, under the orders of the Brigadier Genl Comg Bombay Dist, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.
By order of H E the C-in-C,
(Signed) G T ATCHISON, Brigadier Genl,
Adjt Genl of the Army.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—Capt R K B Wodehouse, 62nd Foot, Aide-de-Camp to H E the Gov.
In supersession to G G O No 374, dated 22nd inst, the undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 1 Clause 1 of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—Col J Ballard, C B, 2nd Gurkhas (Bombay) Engrs, Mint Master, Bombay.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1876 :—
Comdt E E Fox, Corps of Sappers and Miners.
The Govt of India has decided that the whole of the R A in India should be treated as one body in calculating the regulated percentage of married men.
Col F R Mainwaring, C B, Royal (Bengal) Engrs, Comdt, Sappers and Miners, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his next Presidency.
The following Officers are brought on the strength of H M's British Forces from the 17th instant, the date of their arrival in Bombay :—
Surg J Williamson, M B, A M D, and Surgn J A J O'Brien, M D, A M D.
The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the Furlough Reserve from the 17th inst, the date of arrival in Bombay :—Surg J W Clarkson, and Surg J Parker, M D.
The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in this Comd from the 16th instant, the date of their arrival in Bombay :—Surgn H R Greene and Surgn P G Adye-Curran.
Consequent on the departure to England on furlough on medical certificate, of Capt E S Walcott, Actg Dep Asst Comy Genl second class, the following promotion in the Commissariat Department is made :—
The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Capt E R Reay, Infantry, C and V Officer, C and S Staff, 3rd Class Dist Deputy, A B, M D, FRCS, Civil Surg at Poona, to be an Actg Depy Surg Genl, vice Johnstone.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned :—Mr W M Edwards, First Officer and Acting Commander of the Indian Govt Steam Vessel Quangtung, to be substantive pro tem Comdr of that vessel from 1st to 11th April 1876, both days inclusive, the command being vacant for that time, in consequence of Capt Campbell being relieved from the command of the Hugh Rose, only from the 12th April, inclusive.
The following promotions are made :—Mr R N Fillians, 2nd class Engr, to be 1st class from 29th March 1876, inclusive; Mr A J Rees, 3rd class Engr, to be 2nd class from 29th March 1876, inclusive; and Mr Manockji Cowasji Nanavatty, Naval Trained Engr, to be 1st class Naval Trained from 28th April 1876, inclusive; and Mr Dorabjee Rustomjee, 3rd class Naval Trained Engr, to be 2nd class Naval Trained Engr, from 28th April 1876, inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev S Stead, M A, Joint Chaplain of Poona, having returned to duty on the 24th inst, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 6, of the 16th Feb last, is cancelled.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col L C Barton, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, is appointed to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, during the absence of Col F Schneider, on leave, or until further orders.
Lt-Col Barton received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, on the 20th inst, after office hours.
Surg J E Ferguson acted as Civil Surg and Supt of the Jail at Kolhapur from the 10th Jan to the 4th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Alfred Edginton held the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, pro tem from the 9th Dec 1874 to the 4th April 1875, both days inclusive.
Surg R Keith, Actg Civil Surgn at Aden, received charge of the office of Supt of the Jail at Aden from Lt C W H Sealy on the 22nd May 1876, after office hours.
Lt-Col W H Mason and Mr H F Silcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magte, Ahmednagar, on the 20th May, after office hours.
Messrs A Lyon and H Bade respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Judge and Session Judge, of Khandesh at Dhulia, on the 19th May 1876, before office hours.
Mr Vinayak Janard an Gantu to act as second class first grade, Subordinate Judge at Dhanwal, in the Khandesh District, during the absence of Mr T Moore, or until further orders.
The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Rao Bahadur Mirza Ali Mahomed, Acting Superintendent Deputy Collr and Magr in charge of the Jerruk Division of the Kurrachee District, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the 1st and third classes within the above Division (Sec 268), during Mr Tyndall's absence, on leave, or until further orders.
The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Ragho Narayan Mahalkari of petha Shirala, in the district of Satara, the powers of a Mamlatdar under (Bombay) Act V of 1864.
Rao Saheb Gopal Vanayak Banao delivered over charge of the second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusawal, in the Khandesh Dist, on the 18th after office hours.
Rao Bahadur Sadashiv Moreshwar, Dist Depy Collr of Satara, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class in the Satara Dist, under Section 9 of Act X of 1872.
Rao Bahadur Keshav Narayan Bapat, Head Karkun to the Mamlatdar of Karmala, in the dist of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class in the district of Sholapur under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T S Hamilton to act as Second Asst Collr of Ahmednagar until further orders.
Mr H F Silcock is appointed to act as Second Asst Collr of Dharwar until relieved by Mr Wiltshire.
Mr W F Foxton held the appointment of substantive pro tem Collr of Shikarpur from 1st April to 3rd May 1876, both days inclusive.
Mr T S Hamilton having returned to the Presidency on the 26th instant, the unexpired portion of the twenty-one months' furlough granted to him from 1st Sept 1874 is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.
Mr G MacLeod, Supernumerary Deputy Collr in Sind, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for eighteen months under Sect 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE NEAR DACCA.

ALLAHABAD, 1st JUNE.

Near Dacca Mr. Peacock, Officiating Commissioner, with Mr. Inglis of Cherrapoonjee and his wife were out after tigers on elephants. The elephant got frightened, throwing the lady and her husband out of the howdah. The husband severely assaulted the mahout and finally speared him; the man lies in a precarious state at Lall Bagh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—PERAK.

LONDON, 31st MAY.

There has been a debate in the House of Lords in reference to affairs in Perak. Lord Carnavon, lengthily quoting from Sir Andrew Clarke's despatches, censures Governor Jervoise's departure from the policy indicated therein, confining his functions to the Resident's advice. Lord Carnavon has promised to explain his future policy later.

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

Further details are wanting in respect to the cause of the dethronement of the Sultan.

THE SULTAN'S DETHRONEMENT.

LONDON, 1st JUNE.

The deposition of the Sultan of Turkey on 29th ultimo was brought about in this way.

The Ministers of State, after vainly soliciting for reforms in order to replenish the war treasury from the Privy Purse, determined on the Sultan's deposition. The Palace was thereupon beset by troops and the Heir Presumptive, Mourad Effendi, was proclaimed Sultan at the War Office before all the Ministers, the Scheikul-Islam being spokesman. Suleiman Pasha, having intimated to Abdul Aziz Khan that the nation had deposed him, conveyed him together with his family and household, including 53 boats full of women, to the old seraglio. The Heir Presumptive, Mourad Effendi, immediately occupied the Dolma Baghtche Palace and his manifesto is hourly expected. The Christian Patriarchs have paid homage to him.

England, France and Italy have recognized the revolution.

The change is considered anti-Russian, but a rumour of the recall of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, is unconfirmed.

The Northern Powers intended to have presented a memorandum on the 30th ult., but this has now been postponed.

LONDON, 31st MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 95⅞.

Arrivals.—Stalvio and Arch-Druid.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 1st JUNE, 4-51 P.M.

French Mail steamer Volga, from China, arrived.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. H. ADLEY, in medical charge 15th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed a Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Deputy Surgeon-General H. M. Cannon, M. B.

THE Government of India have communicated to the Madras Government their approbation of the prompt measures taken to quell the outbreak at Bustar, and have also asked that Government to convey their thanks to the several officers of the Vizagapatam District, for their valuable services in connection with that disturbance.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, a paper which is some day to become a daily publication, with head quarters at Lahore, says that the future of the Lahore paper rests with its proprietors and with the fates, and then asks, but why does not the oldest and once the strongest paper in India (*The Delhi Gazette*) come into the "eddy" and help to establish what we think is so much wanted in the Punjab—a powerful and independent daily paper?

THE Simla paper makes the following interesting announcement:—"We understand that the literary world is soon to be favoured with a valuable contribution—a perfect gem of its kind. It is said to be a translation of the only novel as yet published in Kamtschatka, and is entitled "*Uita Pulta*, or four single gentlemen rolled into one." This work will be of particular interest to educationalists, as it demonstrates how easily difficulties may be surmounted and advancement gained, by turning things upside down. The hero of the tale is a modest professor who, he tells us, won the simple hearts of the Kamtschatkians by his exquisite performance on a brass trumpet—his opening chapters of this new and curious work are, we understand, shortly to appear in the columns of a Punjab contemporary."

THE report of the working of the Madras School of Arts during 1875 was read on Monday evening last by Major Hunt, the Superintendent, at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the School of Industrial Arts, Madras. The attendance of pupils has been regular. A drawing master was appointed in August last, and since then, the course of studies has been greatly extended and improved. Considerable progress has been made by all the pupils in the several branches of instruction. In the engraving and wood-cutting classes, satisfactory progress has been made, but in the photographic department much has not been done. The profits accruing to the benefit of the school have not been large. The school buildings have been in a very bad condition, and the work shed extremely dangerous. The arrears which have accrued to the school funds amount to rupees 2,885. The medal of merit and certificate from the Jury of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for metal industry was awarded to Mr. Annasivoyen, an employé in the institution, and his brother was received in January last year.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, who has gone to Cochin to settle the schism raised by Bishop Mellus in the Malabar Churches, was to hold a convocation at Mananam. The *Cochin Argus* of May 27th describes his journey to that place, a sort of triumphal march, in the following paragraph from that paper:—"On the morning of Sunday last, the 21st instant, His Lordship Dr. Meurin left Cochin for Mananam. There was a large gathering of people on the occasion, and His Lordship was escorted to the place of embarkation by several of the confraternities of the Syrian Churches in the neighbourhood, who came with their silver crosses, banners and candlesticks. His Lordship proceeded under a canopy held by the brotherhood, accompanied by native music, as well as a string band, which played several marches in very good time, considering that the performers were all natives. The new splendid cabin-boat of His Grace the Archbishop conveyed His Lordship and suite to Mananam, where they arrived the same evening, the people gathered there for the reception numbering about twenty four thousand."

THE memorial of the Literary Chancellor of Szechuen, published in another column, which we copy from the *North China Herald*, is one of those documents, says that paper, widely but secretly dispersed amongst the officials of China, with the express object of involving the country in difficulties with foreign nations, to which we owe so many of the unpleasantnesses which have marked the last few years. Published some time ago probably shortly after the massacre at Tientsin, and coming as it did from an official in Szechuen, it is quite possible that to it we have to ascribe the chain of circumstances which finally resulted in the murder of poor Margary. Looked at from a critical point of view, the document is beneath contempt. The crass ignorance of affairs displayed is surprising even in a Literary Chancellor, but such ignorance often passes amongst the crowd for knowledge, when it happens totally with their prejudices. The *Herald* concludes with the remark that the real reason of China's humiliation of to-day is not very dissimilar to that of which we read in her history—the utter faithlessness of her Government. So soon as the Empire comes to respect itself, and to keep its engagements, so soon may it expect to be saved the degradation to which it has just now to submit. There are, however, still too many Ni-yihs and Chang Chih-t'ungs within the borders of the eighteen provinces, to afford much hope of such an improved position of affairs.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* gives some particulars of an occurrence near Dacca of which we have received a special telegram:—"A very unpleasant matter reaches us from Dacca. We are told that on Sunday last Mr. Peacock, the Commissioner, in company with Mr. Inglis of Cherrapoonjee, were out after tiger on elephants, Mrs. Inglis being one of the party. The elephant on which the latter was mounted got frightened and became unmanageable, throwing the lady and her husband out of the howdah, upon which the latter severely assaulted the mahout and finally speared him. The man lies, we are told, in a precarious state at the Lall Bagh, and the town is in excitement from the belief that the matter will be hushed up instead of being brought into court. It was rumoured on Friday that the man was dead, but the report seems to have been contradicted in the afternoon. Our informant adds that Mr. Inglis is unfavourably known for his treatment of the people; and though we do not for a moment vouch for the truth of the statement, it is our clear duty, we think, to bring the matter to the notice of Government. Every allowance must of course be made for the excitement under which the assault was made, but men must learn to govern themselves even when excited; and an attempt to hush up a charge of this serious nature cannot be permitted."

THE *Englishman* gives the following full account of the life of the late Sir J. Weir Hogg:—"We record with regret the death of one whose career has been intimately connected with the administration of India for upwards of half a century, and whose eminent talents distinguished him both in the profession to which he belonged, and in the high appointments he was at various times called on to fill. We allude to Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., the news of whose decease, which took place on Saturday the 27th, at the advanced age of 86, has just been received by telegram. Possessed of a naturally vigorous constitution, he had, till within the last two years, escaped many of the infirmities incidental to his great age, and his powers of mind had till then remained unimpaired. Latterly, however, his health had suffered considerably, and about a month ago he was attacked by a stroke of paralysis, from which, though he lingered some weeks, he never completely rallied. The late Sir James Hogg was born in 1790, at Lisburn Co. Town, Ireland, and after attending Trinity College, Dublin, came out to Calcutta in 1813, as a barrister. Here, after practising with some success for a number of years, he filled the post of Administrator General, an appointment which, in his time, was one of greater importance and emoluments than at present. Sir James Hogg left India in 1833, and, soon after his return, was offered and accepted a seat at the Board of Directors of the E. I. C., where at a later period he subsequently presided as Chairman. In 1834, he was elected member for the borough of Beverly, but was afterwards returned for Honiton, which he represented from 1847 till 1858. During this time he occupied a prominent position in political circles in London, while in the House of Commons his powers of debate, polished oratory, and pleasant voice always gained him a hearing, and procured consideration for his opinions even in that critical assembly. He was at one time offered, by Sir Robert Peel, the governorship of Bombay, but this, preferring his position as a member of the House of Commons, and from family considerations, he declined. When, in 1858, the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown took place, a seat was offered to Sir James Hogg in the new Council. This he accepted, resigning the House of Commons, and he remained in the appointment till some five years since. Sir James Hogg married in 1822, Mary, daughter of the late Samuel Swinton, Esq., of Swinton in Berwickshire, by whom he had a family of nine sons and seven daughters, some of whom, however, died in infancy. Of his seven sons, who grew up to manhood, the eldest now, the present Baronet, is Lieut. Col. Sir James Macnaghten Hogg, K.C.B., formerly in the Life Guards, and now at the head of the Metropolitan Board of Works in London, and member for Truro; the next, Charles Swinton Hogg, lived for many years here as Administrator-General, much liked and respected. The third is Sir Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police in this city. The fourth was Fergusson Hogg, of the Bengal Civil Service who died some years since at Mirzapore. The fifth is Frederick Hogg, who was lately acting as Director General of the Post Office."

WRITING about the affairs of Baroda, the *Englishman* remarks, that they are outwardly placid and prosperous, but it is scarcely likely that they can as yet be settled on a sound basis. Sir T. Madhava Rao, the skilful and politic Dewan, keeps the Government of India well posted up, we understand, as to the state of the cash balances. These are said to be very flourishing, and it is significant of the measure taken by this astute politician of the Government of India's political capacity, that he relies on a full treasury to answer all doubts, and prove to remote Simla beyond dispute the striking success of his administration. Full coffers are precious in the eyes of thrifty statesmen, and Sir Madhava Rao deserves full credit for the revenue side of his operations. On the other hand, there are such things as unsatisfied claims and quasi-State obligations, which ought, in some shape, to appear to the debit of overflowing cash balances. These liabilities may, many of them, be vague, and the claims ill defined; but they are, nevertheless, a great fact in the Baroda situation. Doubtless, they are tangled enough. Some of them rest on tradition and custom; some on the verbal promise of former Gaekwars, ratified by more or less of recorded enjoyment; others are family claims, about which the chief dispute is as to the amount; while others, again, are based on feudal, or political compromises, and have been more or less acknowledged by Sir Richard Meade's commission, or by British Residents. But this jungle of conflicting claims is just the field for the exercise of Sir Madhava Rao's special talent for close investigation and prompt discrimination. Yet, we believe that, not only are the great bulk of these claims on the Baroda treasury still undisposed of, but some, which in spite of the worry of Colonel Phayre on one side, and the corrupt darbarees on the other, had been put into shape by Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee and his colleagues before the catastrophe, still remain unsettled. These claims are chiefly made by jewellers of Baroda who were in the habit of leaving parcels of jewels "for approval" with Mulharao and even with his predecessor Khunderao, upon which advances had occasionally been made. These jewellers are now told to take back their pearls and diamonds, but the magnet is flat now, as Mulharao has disappeared. The *Englishman* concludes by remarking that:—"Perhaps, in these particular essays of sharp practice, the Dewan will be considered to have the best of it; but these exceptional cases are inconsiderable sets off to the protracted, if not systematic, procrastination which many *bonâ fide* claimants have to endure whilst the present master of Baroda leisurely counts the young Gaekwar's money. It will be said that this deadlock could not obtain without the British Resident's consent, or oversight. There is force in this observation, and we cannot but fear that the lack of previous political experience is making itself felt in Mr. P. S. Melvill's case. Had he been appointed to the charge of one of the small Sikh States of the Punjab, he would have felt comparatively at home, and have been more or less familiar with the intrigues and *personnel* pertaining to such State. At Baroda he is quite in a foreign land, and those with whom he has to work make him feel this at some points, and at others take advantage of his inaptitude, or oversight."

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 27th May, was 47 feet and 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet and 6 tenths.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS.—An advertisement in another column announces that the Scottish Schools, Byculla will not open till Tuesday, the 13th June. The John Connon School in the Fort will open on Monday next.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.—A Hindoo, named Arjoon Narayen, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for suffering a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, whereby the dog had bitten one Surjoo Ramjee.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart driver, named Namajee Bapoojee, was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

HILL TEA.—We observe that the late tea-shop in Church Gate Street has opened again. It was closed for a few weeks after the death of Mr. Morton, but by the help of some enterprising persons the sale of hill tea has again begun and we understand that the same quality of tea will be again sold there.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 22nd May 1876 was Rs. 62,81,308; add silver received during the week Rs. 6,22,675. The sum of Rs. 6,98,321 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 52,05,662. There is in addition 10,87,500 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th May, was 369, being 20 less than in the preceding week, 18 more than the total of the week ending 1st June 1875, and 22 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week, 216 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 39, or 24 less than last week, against 7 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 28 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 27·59.

THE MUNICIPALITY.—The Bombay *Government Gazette* yesterday contains the following announcement:—Under the provisions of Section IX. of Bombay Act III. of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in the room of Dr. T. G. Hewlett, resigned. Under the provisions of Section XXI. of the said Act No. III. of 1872, His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt, C.S.I., to be a Member of the Town Council for the City of Bombay, vice Dr. T. G. Hewlett, resigned.

CONCENTRATION OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN POONA.—The long talked of removal of the offices of Army Head Quarters into the Finance Buildings at this station is to be accomplished, for a Government Resolution, we are informed, has been received sanctioning its being immediately carried out. The Inspector General of Ordnance is to vacate his office in the Finance Buildings and to remove over into Public Building No. 8, Northern Line, to make place for that of the Quarter Master General's. This concentration of the principal public offices will be of great benefit to military officers and others who have to transact business with them, and the only parties who will, in a pecuniary point of view be affected by it are a few housekeepers, who for these many years past have had their bungalows continuously rented for offices, and the custodian of the Finance Buildings, who, poor man, will now have to hire a house for himself,—the Government of India considering it in opposition to the Controller of Military Accounts—that the Finance Building can safely be entrusted to the care of chowkedars or ramoscos.—*Poona Observer.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, Captain J. C. Babot, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs G J Paynter and two infants
Capt J Mc K Hartigan
Mr Andrew Hunter
Mr C Noble
Mr W Sutton
Miss Goodman
Mr Albert Neal's
Mr W A Glazebrook
Dr G Lilley
Mr C P Sutton
Private McCafferie
Mrs Custy.

FOR VENICE.

Mr HOVOLY J Hadow
A lady and Gentleman & infant.

FOR MALTA—Mr J H B Warner.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at Borah Street, Lower Colaba, on view of the body of James Edward Lee.

The evidence adduced before the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, went to show that deceased was about 27 years of age. He was a stevedore. On Sunday; the 28th May last, he was seized with fits, during the continuance of which he remained insensible and soon after recovered consciousness and then seemed to be quite well again. On the Tuesday following he went to his work and returned about 11 A.M. On that day he left home again and returned in the evening. The following morning, Wednesday, he left at 6 A.M. and returned about 7 or 8 A.M. He then had strong fever which continued until noon of that day when convulsions occurred and he died at 3 P.M. Deceased, it appears, was a sober man, and seldom exceeded two glasses of liquor a day. The Coroner's Surgeon, Dr. Sidney Smith, was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy. The jury upon the evidence given returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy from exposure to the sun."

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

THIS case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Borah, named Sumsoodeen Goolam Hoosein, stands charged with smuggling opium contrary to Regulation 21 of 1827.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; and Mr. Khunderao Moroba appeared for the defence.

Choonilal Mokah said—He was a broker and resided at Ahmedabad. He knew defendant for the last twelve or eighteen months. The defendant during that time had sent goods through him as a broker. About twenty-eight days ago he came to my house at Foolbaray in Ahmedabad, with four bags, which defendant said contained glue. He told me to take them to the railway station and book them for Bombay to the address of Chapsey Panachund. This chit (produced) was written by defendant and given to the cartmen to be delivered to Lulloobhoy Anoopchund at the railway station. On the following day the defendant came again to my house at Ahmedabad. He then brought two other bags which he said contained glue and said take them to the railway station, forward them to Bombay and bring him the receipt. He (witness) put the bags into a cart and took them to the station. Lulloobhoy Anoopchund's man was at the station and gave the bags in his charge and gave him instructions what to do with them and not me. Witness said I saw these six bags yesterday. These are the six bags. He obtained two receipts, one for the four bags and one for the two bags from Jumnadass, Lulloobhoy Anoopchund's man. He gave defendant the receipt for the four bags and the defendant gave him a cover with his address on it, and he forwarded the receipts to defendant in Bombay as defendant said he was going to Bombay, and he had not received the receipt for the two bags before he had left for Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khunderao Moroba.—He could not read nor write Guzeratee. The bags were marked Chapsey Panachund. Witness here wrote on a piece of paper the mark he alleged to have seen on the bag, and took one of the bags before he produced, and asked to point out whether the bags contained those marks, said the initials of the name that he had written was only marked on the bags.

Catchra Dhola, a goomasta or agent to Lulloobhoy Anoopchund, of Ahmedabad, and Umrootlall Candass, who conducts the business of the firm of Lulloobhoy Anoopchund, were next examined. Their evidence corroborated that of Choonilal Mokah in material points, and were also cross-examined by Mr. Khunderao, but nothing was elicited contrary to their statements. After which the evidence of the B. B. and C. I. Railway officials, Doolubram Soorbhoy, a gate-keeper of the Ahmedabad goods station, Lulloobhoy Dorabhoy, a booking clerk at the Carnac Bridge railway station, and Fackeerjee Hustomjee, the delivery and loading foreman, attached to the Carnac Bridge railway station, were taken. Their evidence went to show that the six bags in which were found the opium concealed went through their department, and identified the goods as having passed their hands in their usual course of duty.

This closed the case for the prosecution and the prisoner was formally committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH FORT.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Friday, 6 P.M.—Hymn 27, Tune 9. Hymn 81, Tune 366. Hymn 114, Tune 265.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Ramjee Vullubjee, who was arrested under a warrant issued by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, was placed before the same Magistrate, charged with criminal breach of trust, under the circumstances which appears in the following information of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, laid on the day previous.

Hassumbhoy Visram, on solemn affirmation, deposed—I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. who carry on business as merchants in Bombay in Shamjee Hassajee Street. One Ramjee Vullubjee, a Hindoo, was in the service of the said firm whose business was to collect the outstandings due to the firm. The said Ramjee Vullubjee was in the habit of accounting for the amounts recovered by him to my brother Fazulbhoy Visram who is also a partner in the said firm. Within the last two months or thereabouts the said Ramjee Vullubjee, as I am informed and believe, has recovered several large sums of money on account of the said firm for which he has not accounted properly, and I believe the said Ramjee Vullubjee has embezzled out of the amounts due to the said firm sums aggregating to about Rs. 2,300-9-7. The amounts as I am informed and believe actually recovered by the said Ramjee Vullubjee from different parties indebted to the said firm in respect of sums due by them to the said firm are as follows. (Here follows the names of the parties and the amounts recovered by the accused, and portions of which sums accused paid to the firm and the remainder misappropriated to his own use, aggregating to about Rs. 2,300-9-7.) Under these circumstances I charge the said Ramjee Vullubjee with criminal breach of trust as a servant under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his arrest, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The informant was re-called and re-sworn and stated that the prisoner at the bar, Ramjee Vullubjee, is the person alluded to in his information, and the foregoing information was also read in the presence and hearing of the prisoner.

The cross-examination by the prisoner was reserved, and the case adjourned to the 8th instant for further hearing and the prisoner remanded to jail.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 24th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 20th, 11 feet 4 inches; last year 7½ inches. Disastrous fire in Mogalbhis on 7th: 99 houses and property, valued at Rs. 11,693, destroyed. One fresh case of small-pox in Kurrachee, one in Mirpur Batoro; disease said to be prevalent in surrounding villages. Shock of earthquake at Subak on 11th at 3 p.m., lasting two seconds. Rain and hail in Sehwan and Dádu talukas on 13th.

Shikárpur.—River rising. Fever and cough prevalent. Weather cloudy and close.

Hyderabad.—Rain with hail on 14th in Allahyar and Mirpur talukas.

Ahmedabad.—Cholera in city, cases 21, deaths 9.

Kaira.—Cholera cases 182, deaths 96. Weather oppressive.

Surat.—Cholera in city, cases 25, deaths 18; in Bárdoli, cases 66, deaths 34; one fatal case in Jalálpor.

Broach.—Weather very sultry. Cholera continues in Wagra Taluka.

Khandesh.—No change.

Násik.—Small-pox in city.

Tanna.—One fatal case of cholera in Bassein taluka. Small-pox prevailing in Bassein, Panwel, and Bhiwandi talukas; decreasing in the town of Tanna.

Poona.—Hot weather continues. Fever in the city. Slight cattle disease in Junnar. District generally healthy.

Ahmednagar.—No change.

Sholápur.—Three deaths from cholera in the town.

Satara.—Weather warm. Public health good.

Belgaum.—Land being prepared for sowing. Rain much wanted. Cholera throughout the district, 280 deaths.

Dharwar.—Rain 92 cents; total 4·33. Sowing of early crops delayed for want of rain. Cholera prevails.

Kanara.—Weather cloudy. Operations for sowing monsoon crop commenced. Cholera continues.

Kaladgi.—226 deaths from cholera.

Rajkot.—Weather very warm. Cholera prevailing in some parts of Hallar and Sorath.

Mahi Kanta.—Weather warm. Cholera in Jhalawad, 122 cases, fatal 90.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 22nd ultimo.) Weather warm. Preparations for sowing during next monsoon in progress.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 16th ultimo.) Operations preparatory to sowing nearly completed; nachni and nagli crops ready for being reaped.

General Remarks.—Small-pox in neighbourhood of Kurrachee, in Tanna, and Nasik. Cholera prevalent in Guzerat, Kattywar, Kanara, and Southern Mahratta Country. Rain generally much wanted.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A MODERN HYMN.

We'e be nearer to de Lord
Den de white folks, and they knows it:
See de glory gate unbarred,
Walk in, darkeys, past de guard!
Bet yer dollar He won't close it!

Walk in, darkeys, troo de gate;
Hark! de angels makes a holler;
Go away, white folks, you're late!
We's de winnin kuller! wait,
Till de trumpet blow to follor!

Halleloojah! tanks to praise!
Long enuff we've borne our crosses;
Now we's reach our place,
And, wid Goaramighty's grace,
We's gwine to hebben afore de bosses.
—*Christian World.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT, MADRAS.

THE following is the Order of Government on the Annual Report of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, for the year 1875:—

This report shows a falling off, exceeding 1,000, in the number of suits instituted in the year as compared with the previous year; but as remarked in G. O., dated 15th July 1875, No. 1554, the number of suites filed in 1874 exceeded considerably that of the two highest years on record. The number filed last year very nearly accords with that of the two years referred to. Judging by these results, the increased scale of fees introduced in October 1874 on the Original Side of the High Court does not appear therefore to have succeeded, as yet, in forcing small suits from that tribunal to the Small Cause Court. Pending legislation to enable the Small Cause Court to reach the immoveable property of a judgment-debtor, which it is believed would effect improvement in this respect, but which has been deferred, application has been made to the Government of India for sanction to extend to the Small Cause Court of Madras various sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, in view to enlarging the jurisdiction of that Court, and relieving the High Court in a corresponding degree from the pressure of small suits. In addition to the 26,355 suits filed in 1875, there were 2,405 cause pending from 1874; and thirty-four cases were filed under the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act V of 1866, or 28,794 causes for disposal in all. Of the causes instituted in the year under review, 1,756 suits were made over to 1876, and of the summary suits under Act V of 1866 three were made similarly returnable. Taking all the suits and cases together, it appears that the Small Cause Court disposed of 25,705 causes, and left 3,089 undecided at the end of the year. The great bulk of these causes were decided either *exparte* or on confession, or were struck off or compromised. There were 359 nonsuits, and six cases were withdrawn. Only 3,734 suits were actually contested; and in these suits judgment was given in 3,044 cases for the plaintiff, and in 690 for the defendant. There were eighteen cases in which judgment was given on the award of arbitrators, and seven cases in which judgment was similarly given for the defendant. In addition to the above work, the Court dealt with 161 interpleader suits and 3,890 motions of different kinds. Of the 26,355 causes instituted in 1875, 23,130 were brought by Natives and 3,225 by Europeans. In 24,359 causes the parties sued in person, and of the remaining suits warrants of attorney were filed in 1,369 suits by vakils, and in 652 by attorneys. The amount litigated in the suits instituted in 1875 fell short, by rupees 49,509, of the amount litigated in the previous year, which itself was 4,000 rupees less than in the year preceding. The income of the Court was rupees 1,18,892 in gross; but deducting rupees 17,601-6-0, half costs refunded, the amount carried to the credit of Government was rupees 1,01,290-14. The cost of the Court being rupees 82,988-5-7 for the year, the net amount to the credit of Government was Rs. 18,760-13-6, or rupees 636-1-2 less than in the previous year.

The value of the suits instituted in the year is shown in the following statement—

Value of Suits	Number of Suits filed.
5 Rupees and less	8,749
10 " "	4,560
20 " "	4,670
50 " "	4,166
100 " "	1,657
200 " "	865
300 " "	284
400 " "	156
500 " "	76
1,000 " "	172
Total number of suits filed.....	26,355

From Statement No. 5 it appears that the Court, had in hand, and received in the year on account of causes decreed Rs. 1,59,890-12-6, including interest on Government securities, and that it paid to parties Rs. 1,32,452-2-6, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 27,438-0-5. Statement No. 14 shows that sixteen applications for the issue of distress warrants for rents due under the operation of the Distress Act I of 1875 were admitted by the Court out of eighteen applications filed. The amount of rent claimed was Rs. 1,909-1-6, of which the sum of Rs. 285-8-0 was paid in by defendants before distress was made. There were three sales, at which the proceeds realized amounted to Rs. 825-6-9, and the commission and fees to Rs. 85-10-0. Two distress warrants remained unexecuted. Statement No. 15 shows the disposal of applications for discharge in cases of arrest and imprisonment in execution of decrees for money under Sections 273, 280, and 282 of the Civil Procedure Code. The average sum decreed was Rs. 229, and the average sum for which any coercive process was issued was Rs. 34. Arrest was made of 1,618 persons for debts averaging Rs. 42 each; and of these 581 were brought before the Court. One hundred and fifty persons claimed their discharge under Section 273 of the Procedure Code; twenty-three were discharged under Section 8 of the amending Act (XXIII of 1861); three persons imprisoned applied for discharge under Section 280 of the Code, but only one discharge was ordered. There were no applications under Section 282. No person was released from further liability under Section 283 of the Code. From the entry in column 6 of the statement under notice, it is presumed that the average term of incarceration of persons discharged was twelve days.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS' ENCYCLICAL.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE letter from the Bishop of Madras to the clergy of his diocese, which we print in another column, is an amiable document thoroughly characteristic of the writer, but a letter that the lay world cannot be reasonably expected to understand. It reads like a sermon in miniature, addressed to novitiates in Christianity, rather than an address designed for the special benefit of a body of expounders of the truths of our religion. It is full of truisms that can hardly be novel to the Clergy; and it seems to imply that the recipients need to be preached at like so many candidates for confirmation. A truth is a truth, be it never so homely: yet exhortations to prayerfulness and holiness may sometimes be untimely; and we cannot avoid feeling that the Clergy of this diocese are entitled to be addressed from somewhat higher ground than the Bishop occupies. A banker who is besought to believe that twice two make four, that honesty is the best policy, that a penny saved is a penny got, that the rolling stone gathers no moss, that a small leak will sink a great ship, and so forth, will thank you for nothing; but let a competent writer discuss exchange, or currency in the *Economist*, and that banker sits at the feet of the financial Gamaliel. But no Gamaliel in things spiritual, or things mundane, can command the attention of those whom he addresses if he confines himself to the enumeration of the elementary maxims of his hearers' profession. And a Bishop who addresses his Clergy, with a view to stimulating them to increased zeal in the great work that he and they have at heart, should be on his guard against giving umbrage by the assumption that they are in need of rudimentary instruction. There is a growing disinclination among both clergy and laity to pulpit conventionalities of language, and metaphor. There is a feeling abroad among educated men that the cause of true religion is not promoted by investing our religious laxity and technical phraseology that has no warrant in scripture, and this feeling is too general among the clergy to allow of all those who receive the present Encyclical, reading it with patience. It may be said charity worse on our part that we have read several of the paragraphs of the letter before us without obtaining a definite idea of what the writer means. We have sat many a weary hour listening to similar observations from the pulpit, well aware that they were going in at one ear and out at the other, and sometimes wondering whether the speaker understood the full signification of his too many words, and too few ideas. If men are to be influenced, they must be addressed by men, in the language common among men. When we are phantoms we may be able to understand less realistic forms of speech. The Bishop's letter, breathing though it does the affectionate desires of an exemplary religious man, is a specimen of the description of pulpit discourse that is so common, and so abortive. In their daily life and actions the clergy are not very dissimilar from the laity. They are influenced by higher ideals, and are less sullied by contact with the world than their lay neighbours; but they are not prone to look to the pulpit for spiritual counsel, to talk in an unreal and visionary kind of way. But take an average ecclesiastic, put a surplice over him, pass him through a vestry, and place him in a pulpit, and he talks of matters of the utmost possible consequence to his hearers, and in the language of every day-life, not as a fallible man addressing fallible men, but as an oracle that is bound to be mystical before all things. The laity having grown accustomed to what is to them meaningless language from the pulpit, accord a laudably patient hearing to what does not come home to them, and then go away no wiser or better than when they came. The exceptions to the rule of conventional pulpiteering are happily increasing in number, partly because the clergy are aware of the evil effects of its influence in avoiding the chronic errors of pulpits. The newspaper that does not succeed in clothing its thoughts in readily comprehensible language has very soon to put up its shutters, and those of its subscribers who are clergymen will not be among the last to leave the sinking ship. Similarly, if we may without irreverence compare small things with great, the Church that does not clothe its utterances in readily intelligible language, but "gives a ha'porth of bread to an intolerable amount of sack," cannot long hold its own "Education" as the Bishop remarks "is rapidly extending, and carries with it a power for good or for evil;" and it is this very education, it is the influence of mysticism, it is the yearning for clearly defined truth, it is the weariness of ghostly metaphor with no backbone to it, which the Bishops and Pastors should keep perpetually in mind when they address one another and the laity.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS' WHITSUNTIDE LETTER.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE Right Reverend Dr. Gell has addressed the following letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Madras. It is dated Ootacamund, 16th instant:—

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN,—Once more in the prospect of Whitsuntide I write a few lines to you, as in several previous years, first on the great subject of that Christian season, and then on the peculiar duty of those persons possessing the Spirit of Christ, who reside in this heathen land, to help forward the evangelization of its inhabitants.

2. May that Holy Spirit be poured into the heart of each one of you abundantly, the Spirit of light and of life; so that, as Christian men, you may abound more constantly in "the work of faith, and labour of love and patience of hope," and that your ministrations, carrying with them from your hearts the life-giving energy and blessing, may be more effectual for the great ends to which you were ordained to be ministers of Christ.

3. In former letters I have suggested various heads for prayer and exhortation, in connexion with the two main subjects indicated above. In the present I confine myself to a few general remarks on these subjects.

4. That we very greatly need the Holy Ghost, both clergy and people, is manifest to all who know what the work of the Holy Spirit is. If Christ's people are led by that Divine Sanctifier, they have some longings after God; if He stand aloof they live to themselves. If He move upon our souls we feel something of the powers of the world to which conscience is awake, sin is seen to be bitter, we desire to be holy.

5. But it is not enough that the Holy Spirit lead and move; we need that He should reign within us. The Christian in whose heart the Holy Spirit reigns repents unfeignedly of every sin; prays evermore; consecrates himself in deed as well as in word to Christ; seeks to know the will of God: is not easily wearied in learning about Christ; receives the atonement which is in Christ, and longs to trust it more implicitly: believes that he has pardon of all his sins through the blood of the Cross, and prays that he may realize this fully to his soul's comfort and sanctification, and that he may realize not this only but all the blessings purchased by Christ, even his completeness in Christ.

6. If the Holy Spirit reign in the Christian's heart, there will be growing love to Christ there. Through frequent communion with the Saviour and contemplation of His most attractive and spotless character, that heart will be confirmed in its attachment to Him: it will not be satisfied when Christ's face is hid.

7. Again, he in whose heart the Holy Spirit reigns is resolutely set against vanity and trifling, and is earnest in the pursuit of things eternal. Such an one carries Christ into the daily employments of life, and into the numberless incidents by which the Christian's character is tested and exercised. He becomes more patient, waiting for the counsel of God instead of hurrying to do the promptings of his own judgment; more forbearing towards others; more ready to sacrifice self and do kindnesses to all; more heavenly-minded and more bent upon bringing many to heaven.

8. If the Churches of Christ in their corporate capacity entertain the Holy Ghost, they will receive the Word of God for their rule of faith; will examine frequently their own standing in Christ; will be ready to abandon errors which have appeared harmless beginning, but have grown into serious hindrances of truth and godliness; will exalt the Lord Jesus Christ as Mediator infinitely above every creature; will strive by explanations and Christian intercourse to attain to oneness of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God; and will aim with the rivalry of loving friends to bring before all the world the knowledge of the glorious salvation achieved by Jesus Christ.

9. God bids every minister of every branch of Christ's to tell His people what the Holy Ghost is commissioned to do, and what He is able and willing to do, in *The Church of Christ*. Call therefore upon all among whom you minister to pray very earnestly for that Divine Indweller, and to give their hearts and their whole selves to be the willing, loving, reasonable, obedient subjects of His most holy influence.

10. But *the world* is waiting for the Holy Ghost, as the dried ground waits for the rain, and can nourish no seed and yield no fruit till heaven bestow the precious blessing. Only when the promised "Spirit is poured out from on high," and He "convinces the world of sin, of righteousness and of jud

THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE.

(*Times*, May 12.)

THE Reception of the Prince of Wales yesterday a fitting conclusion to what is certa the most remarkable Royal Progress of this, if not of any other, century. He has gone half round the globe, from the New World to the Old, from one form of civilization to its opposite extreme, from the home of a ruling and responsible race to that of a thousand more or less subject nationalities. On his way he has passed through countries old and new, at once decaying and reviving; and everywhere, we think it may be said with strict accuracy, he has been received with the same cordial goodwill as that which was yesterday expressed by the crowds who assembled in the streets of London to welcome his return. The bare realities and facts of this seven months' Progress are considerable enough without going the least beyond them. But if the reader will be at the pains to recall the accounts which have reached us from time to time of the Prince's reception, he will find, we think, everywhere substantially the same result—everywhere a sincere loyalty, a warm regard for the Prince himself, a deep attachment to the Throne which he has been representing, a great confidence in its future, and in the benefits it is destined to confer upon its subjects and upon the world. There has been nothing, so far as we remember, extreme or artificial; nothing which could suggest that a part was being acted, a mere ceremony performed, or a formal and official adulation tendered. The whole Progress, grand as in substance it has often been, has nevertheless been marked by the homely characteristics which were conspicuous yesterday. In India, our own authorities of course have paid the respect due to the son of their Sovereign, but the most brilliant demonstrations have been due to the spontaneous loyalty of native rulers. The Prince has been escorted as becomes his position; but no attempt has been made to impose an Imperial grandeur upon him. There was yesterday no official demonstration which could be avoided. But what was everywhere evident was a sincere attachment, both on public and personal grounds, to the Prince and to all that he represents.

If we endeavour, on this concluding scene of so great an occasion, to be just and accurate, we must needs admit that this striking exhibition of sentiment is due to the happy combination of various causes. In itself it is probably unique. It may well be doubted whether any Heir to a Throne, passing with as little pomp as was well possible through such vast and various dominions, would have been received with such spontaneous and uniform regard and confidence. The difficulty in India, as our Correspondents have more than once explained, has been to restrain the loyal zeal of the Native feudatories. Instead of our having placed any pressure upon them to extort demonstrations of allegiance, the fact has been precisely the reverse; and wherever the Prince has passed the same unforced interest and respect have been manifested. To what is it all due, and to what does it point? In the first instance, as the Prince will be the last to doubt, to the respect which is felt for the rule of this country, for the substantial justice of its administration and for its high aims and efforts. We would not be indiscriminate apologists, and we are not, we hope, deficient in the disposition to acknowledge errorrs of government and to amend them. But it must, we think, be fairly recognized that the free and natural welcome the Prince has received, a welcome equally cordial and moderate, affords remarkable testimony to a conviction that, on the whole, the rule of England both at home and abroad, the work of our statesmen, the tendency of our institutions, and the influence of our Throne are beneficent. In eliciting this exhibition of sentiment, perhaps, lies no small part of the value of Monarchy. The Prince could not but be everywhere regarded as the representative of the English nation, of English life and authority. Had that authority been anywhere really distrusted, had there been a sense of injustice suffered, of rights denied, of hopes and aspirations thwarted, we should not have seen the spontaneous homage which has everywhere been rendered to him. The grand result of the whole progress is a conspicuous display of confidence; and this confidence must, in the first instance, be ascribed to that long and splendid series of public services which mark the history of our rule in India. If the Princes and people of that country have seen in the Prince of Wales the representative of a Sovereign whom they trust, and to whom they confidently look for beneficent rule, it is because English and Indian Statesmen, and English soldiers and civilians, have, on the whole, won the respect and trust of the people of India. Such a testimony is the most honourable and most gratifying reward for anxious and sometimes overwhelming labours, and it is full of hope for the future. The case is no otherwise with this country. The Prince owes his reception, in the first instance, to the fact that he inherits the hopes and prospects, the capacities and the opportunities, which have been illustrated by an illustrious line of ancestors, and above all, by the present Sovereign. Their rule, on the whole, and the rule of the Queen without exception, has been beneficial to the people of this county. It has supported their rights, and has been the source of many a good influence which no laws and no power can exert. That which was exhibited yesterday, no less than that which was testified in India, was a conviction that in the Throne of this country there is still enshrined a vital force capable, by virtue of the influence it inherits and of the public services it commands, of conferring blessings, both in the present and in the future, upon the vast multitudes who are subject to its sway.

We are bound, in justice, to put these considerations in the first place, no less to be acknowledged that they would lose nearly all their force, at least in the particular instance, unless the Person who called them forth were in great degree worthy of being associated with them. No man or woman can be entirely worthy of them. No King or Prince can ever hope to rise to the height of the splendid traditions, duties, and opportunities of the Throne of this Empire. But it is too easy to fail, and to fall conspicuously, below them, and it is no easy task, and demands no slight qualities, to be in the main equal to them. But this, it must be cordially acknowledged, the Prince of Wales, in this Progress, has been. He has left the impression behind him of a Prince who entertains due regard, respect, and sympathy for the rulers and the people who will be some day subject to his authority. He has impressed them with the conviction that their rights, their dignities, their ancestral honours and inheritances, no less than the interests of the people they govern, are respected and appreciated. He has made them feel by a grace of manner which bespoke a grace of disposition that, so far as his personal feelings and dispositions went, the Throne of England really embodied all that was best and most beneficent in the Government which they have gradually been learning to trust. A similar impression is produced by the Prince's demeanour in this country. He leaves the impression, wherever he is seen, that he possesses the capacity and the wish to act up to the dignity and the traditions he inherits, and, like his Mother, to make the Throne what it may be and ought to be. For this he personally merits the cordial thanks of the country. He might have made this Progress a mere tour of pleasure. He has turned it to a valuable public purpose, and by his personal acts has illustrated and cemented that increasing confidence between rulers and the ruled which we have noticed. It only remains to hope that this memorable occasion, thus auspiciously concluded, will prove a true augury of the future; that the Prince will have learnt more thoroughly, among other things, the vast responsibility of his position and influence, and that he, no less than his Indian and English subjects, will take a fresh departure and a new encouragement in the fulfilment of their mutual duties.

SENTIMENT AND POLICY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

AFTER the lapse of barely two years since the capture of Coomassie and the defeat of King Coffee Calcalli, we find ourselves involved in a new difficulty on the West Coast of Africa. This time the offender is the King of Dahomey. At the beginning of the present year an outrage was committed upon Mr. Turnbull, the agent for a British firm of merchants; by the authorities at Whydah; and after inquiry into the matter we have fined the King of Dahomey 500 puncheons of palm oil, the equivalent of £5,000. To our demand, however, for the payment of this fine, conveyed through Commodore Hewett, in command of the Active and four gunboats, the King has made answer to the effect "that he would not open the Commodore's letters, as he was a king, but if the Commodore liked to come and get his fine he would pay him in bullets and powder." This demonstration of a "spirited foreign policy" on the part of the African potentate may render it necessary for us to take active measures for obtaining the satisfaction of our demands, and should the imposed fine not be paid by the 1st of June the port of Whydah will be blockaded. This, it is supposed, will have so serious an effect upon the revenues of Dahomey that it is likely to bring the King to reason; but, of couse, if he still remains obstinate, some still more pressing method of coercion will have to be resorted to.

Criticism of the situation thus disclosed would, one would have imagined, have been of the simplest order, and confined within the narrowest possible limit. Beyond the expression of a hope that his Majesty of Dahomey may be wise in time, and pay up his 500 puncheons of palm-oil with as good a grace as he can, and beyond the announcement of a determination to exact the fine by force if it cannot be obtained in any other way, there is little else which suggests itself to us at least, in the way of appropriate comment on the affair. But the *Times* of yesterday makes it the text for one of those singular appeals to sentiment which so frequently find their way in cases of this kind into the counsels of a journal generally supposed to be the supreme exponent of the most unsentimental conception of foreign policy. A march to Abomey, the seat of the King's Government, would be, there is reason to believe, a much less formidable affair than our invasion of Ashantee; and there are, the *Times* adds, "some reasons which would render it not unwelcome to us." These reasons reduce themselves apparently to one reason; which is, that the people of Dahomey, being savages, conduct themselves as such in a very marked and emphatic manner. "An unfortunate artist who was for months detained in Dahomey" recently published an account of his experiences, and "the narrative left no doubt that the worst atrocities which had been attributed to the King and to the customs of his kingdom are surpassed by the reality. A den of greater ferocity could hardly be imagined, and could the work be accomplished at any moderate cost and on any reasonable pretext, it would be an act of just vengeance to extirpate from the face of the earth such a horde of savage monsters." But an act of just vengeance for what? Apparently for the conduct of the authorities at Whydah in ill-using Mr. Turnbull. If this be so, we confess we fail to see the connection between the injury and the retribution, or to understand how the course proper to be pursued by us for obtaining satisfaction for outrages inflicted on a British subject can be affected by the circumstances that "the King of Dahomey has a bodyguard of amazons who are said to be far more ferocious and bloodthirsty than men," and that "human sacrifices are continually perpetrated on the most revolting scale." What is no doubt meant is that our own injuries supply the "pretext" which is required for taking vengeance in the name of outraged humanity upon the "horde of savage monsters." It is true that the exhortation is qualified by a proviso in which the business habit very distinctly reasserts itself in somewhat amusing conflict with the promptings of the loftier spirit. Outraged humanity is to be vindicated only if the thing can be done pretty cheaply. We are to be knights errant, with a watchful eye upon the balance at our bankers. But supposing the condition of "moderate cost" to be satisfied, we ought then to seize upon any reasonable pretext for extirpating the Dahomians, because their religion and national customs are barbarous and bloody.

The advocacy of such a policy as this—if policy it can be called—by the *Times* is a singular illustration of the extent to which sentiment may intrude itself into the counsels of persons who believe themselves, and are believed by others, to be the very incarnation of prosaic prudence, and of the subordination of the emotions and the imagination to hard common sense in the conduct of public affairs. It shows that when the publicist of this class does resign himself to sentimental influences, he may exaggerate the part almost as extravagantly as many matter-of-fact men exaggerate the part of the lover when once they have fallen victims to the tender passion. The sentiment which on this occasion entices the *Times* out of that counting-house within the four walls of which its policy is usually confined happens to be one which it is more than commonly hopeless to attempt to reconcile with any reasonable theory of national conduct in relation to foreign countries and communities. We can conceive many national enterprises which, as lying outside the usual range of our policy, the *Times* would be the first and the loudest to condemn, but which could nevertheless make out a far better case for themselves in the court of common sense and of ultimate material interest than the adventure which is recommended to us in this article. If, for instance, the Government were to put forth its military or naval strength to coerce a defaulting foreign potentate into fulfilling the obligations contracted by him with English creditors, the step would be condemned as inexpedient; and the attempt to enforce honesty upon dishonest foreigner rulers would be stigmatized as Quixotic. But surely it is a more outrageous Quixotism to attempt to enforce humanity or to punish inhumanity among the people of a foreign country in their dealings with each other. Certain British subjects directly, and the country indirectly, would, at least, be the richer by the former enterprise; not a living soul in England would be the gainer by the latter. For our own part, we should be very glad to see a little more active intervention of the timely and well-calculated sort in the affairs of foreign countries, and we have never denied that sentiment plays a legitimate part in the foreign policy of all vigorous nations. But intervention of the kind which the *Times* has recently been suggesting, undertaken in deference to the sort of sentiment which dictates that intervention, appears to us to represent a form of national activity which is not at all preferable to the most lethargic absorption in the business of money-getting. We can understand, though we cannot admire, the attitude of a politician who contends that this is the sole and sufficient business of an enlightened nation in the nineteenth century. We can understand and approve the opposite view of the politician who holds that there are occasions when this business must for a time be put aside, and when its maxims must be postponed to considerations which have reference to higher national interests than mere commercial prosperity. What we cannot approve nor even understand is the position of those who, contending as a rule that money-getting is the proper business of the country, would make an exception in certain cases in which no national interests, higher or lower, are concerned at all—who pass nineteen days out of twenty absorbed in casting up the nation's accounts, and then shut up their books on the twentieth to propose that we should go to war with and punish a nation of savages for being savage.

"INVESTIGATIONS" IN CONGRESS.

(*From "Time's" American Correspondent.*)

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

THE processes of "investigation" continue in a dozen Committee-rooms of Congress, but the disclosures cease to be interesting, and the public taste has been for some time nauseated with the overdose. The American people are begging that this thing shall cease. The mud-throwing has gone on to a point where it is bringing the country into such grave discredit that they are willing to let official thieves go unpunished rather than risk the nation's reputation abroad any further. The methods by which the investigations have been conducted have placed our highest officials at the mercy of any scoundrel who chose to tell an ingenious tale of guilt to a Committee of Congress. But the process has gone on until the public cease to believe, and hence the most recent attacks upon high officials have had little credence and less effect. During the past few days the Committees have not wanted for high game. The President, Secretary of the Treasury, two former Attorneys-General, and the late Speaker of the House have all been attacked. The President was accused of ordering Attorneys-General Akerman and Williams to expend the secret service money of the Department of Justice to secure his own election in the New York campaign in 1872. But the explanation came that the money was spent in pursuance of the laws of Congress, by the New York supervisor, and to prevent the frauds in the New York City elections by which the "Tweed Tammany Ring" maintained their power, and that through this expenditure the frauds were prevented and the Ring driven from power. The Secretary of the Treasury, who, being a candidate for the Presidency, has most powerful personal enemies, has been accused of corrupt acts, but has proved the falsity of every accusation and has read a lecture to one of the Committees upon its unfair policy of permitting every lie that is told to be scattered broadcast as "news," no matter how imfamous it may be or whose character is affected. Ex-Speaker Blaine has been accused (also by enemies in Presidential aspirations) of various questionable railway operations, but last Monday he thoroughly vindicated himself in an able speech in the House. The echoes of these scandals will, of course, be heard for some time, but the public are not taking any interest in them, and I doubt whether any disclosure hereafter, no matter how "sensational," will find many believers. The investigations of the Navy Department have been pursued with zeal, and may gravely affect Secretary Robeson, but they are as yet "secret," and the character of the testimony is the subject of dispute. The Democrats who originally pursued these wholesale investigations for political effect, are beginning to observe the popular reaction, and may hereafter devote their time to legislation rather than investigation, for law-making is wofully behind,hand. There is a strong Democratic faction in the House which would curtail them if they could, fearing that the party is being injured by them in the present public temper. Five months of the Session have been wasted with very little legislation; the two Houses are in antagonism; nearly every one of prominence is in ill-humour; the President is heartsick and longing for the close of his term; business is dull; neither party seems just now to know whither it may drift; and the spectacle is altogether so unprepossessing for our foreign visitors that we may well be pardoned the desire to suppress further "disclosures." The opening of the Centennial Exhibition may possibly divert these gloomy thoughts. The investigations have not been entirely barren of results. The measured steps of the pleadings in the Belknap impeachment trial remind us of their earliest and most startling effect. A most disgraceful state of affairs has been disclosed in the management of the defunct Freedmen's Bank, the money of the ignorant depositors having been shamefully wasted. The "Boom" investigation in the Pennsylvania Legislature will probably result in the expulsion of one or more members whose bribery has been proven. Too much familiarity of rogues with people in high places has also been laid bare, and this may work a wholesome reform. The Bill giving the control of Indian affairs to the Army is another wholesome reform, though the politicians may defeat it. The great hope, however, is that the tempest through which we have passed may lead our better classes of people to take more interest in public affairs. There are evidences of an awakening in several places, and if the feeling grows, the politicians will be compelled to heed it by selecting better Presidential candidates than can be got from their own ranks. This, by improving the source of power, may ultimately purify its stream. Until the wealthy and educated classes, who now hold aloof from politics, can be got to take an interest in public affairs, an effectual reform will, however, be hopeless. The adventurers and money-getters who control the "party machine" profit too much by the present system ever to desire a change. They must be got rid of before the complex Governments under which we live can be reformed.

The "investigations" are not without their humorous side. Recently one of the House Committees at great length heard a man who had a "terrible secret" to unfold about the President, and he disclosed it to them in "secret session," also describing how the President had come to him at his bedside, and on bended knees implored him not to reveal so damning a tale of crime. What the awful crime was the committee have not disclosed, but the man was put upon cross-examination, and, in the course of the questioning, being asked how the President got into his room, said that it was not that official in person who came, but his "spirit." Then the truth dawned upon the investigators, and the witness, having been given his witness-fees, was dismissed. It afterwards appeared that the witness had been for some time confined in a lunatic asylum, and he has within a day or two been sent back. This Committee does not relish the joke, as may well be imagined.

The Presidential canvass is being actively conducted by both parties, and in the Republican camp, Secretary Bristow is coming prominently forward, while among the Democrats, Governor Hendricks does not seem now so strong as he was a few weeks ago. Judge David Davis, of Illinois, appears to be dividing the honours with Hendricks in the West just at this moment, while Tilden has the support of New York. It would not be an unexpected result, the way the field now stands, should Bristow get the Republican nomination. Every State, of course, has a favourite, but Bristow nearly every where holds the "reserve force." Thus he will divide New England with Blaine, and will have the support in New York not given to Conkling; of Ohio, if Hayes retires; of Indiana, if Morton fails; and in the South he seems to lead them all. Outside of political circles the mass of the Republican voters are for him, which adds to his strength, and the general belief in his support by the "independent vote," which is sure to decide this election, is also a strong point in his favour. The fact that Massachusetts sends a delegation to Cincinnati, of which the majority favour Bristow as against Blaine, and the chief delegate among whom is R. H. Dana, jun., has caused a profound sensation. The call for an independent meeting in New York by William Cullen Bryant, President Theodore D. Woolsey, Carl Schurz, and others is also regarded as a movement in favour of Bristow. The President, who a short time ago got somewhat weakened on Conkling, now declares that he will exert his influence for no candidate, and this is a great help for Bristow. He and the President are in full accord, and he may, at the critical hour, secure the weight of official favour, which will do much towards deciding the nomination. The New York Democratic Convention this week had a terrible time deciding the merits of the "Tammany" and "anti-Tammany" delegations from New York city, an annual source of conflict in Democratic Conventions is that State. The Tammanyites were finally admitted, the others being given "the privilege of the floor," but they left the hall in great dudgeon, threatening vengeance. The Convention declared for Governor Tilden, but the anti-Tammany defection will certainly weaken the declaration. The Democrats are thus scattering their energies upon diverse candidates, while just now the Republicans seem to be concentrating around two or three.

In the Belknap impeachment trial, the ex-Secretary's counsel moved a postponement of the further progress of the case until December, on the ground that the excitement of the Presidential campaign is prejudicial to their client, but the Senate rejected the motion. Arguments will now be heard upon the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate, Belknap having resigned before impeachment.

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OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been fastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and, if not at once so full and accurate as it will thoroughly be readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," of the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the editorial journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years of the commercial capital of India, as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings "unrivalled in any city of Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions in the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding, creditable in appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman.*)

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its topography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible am